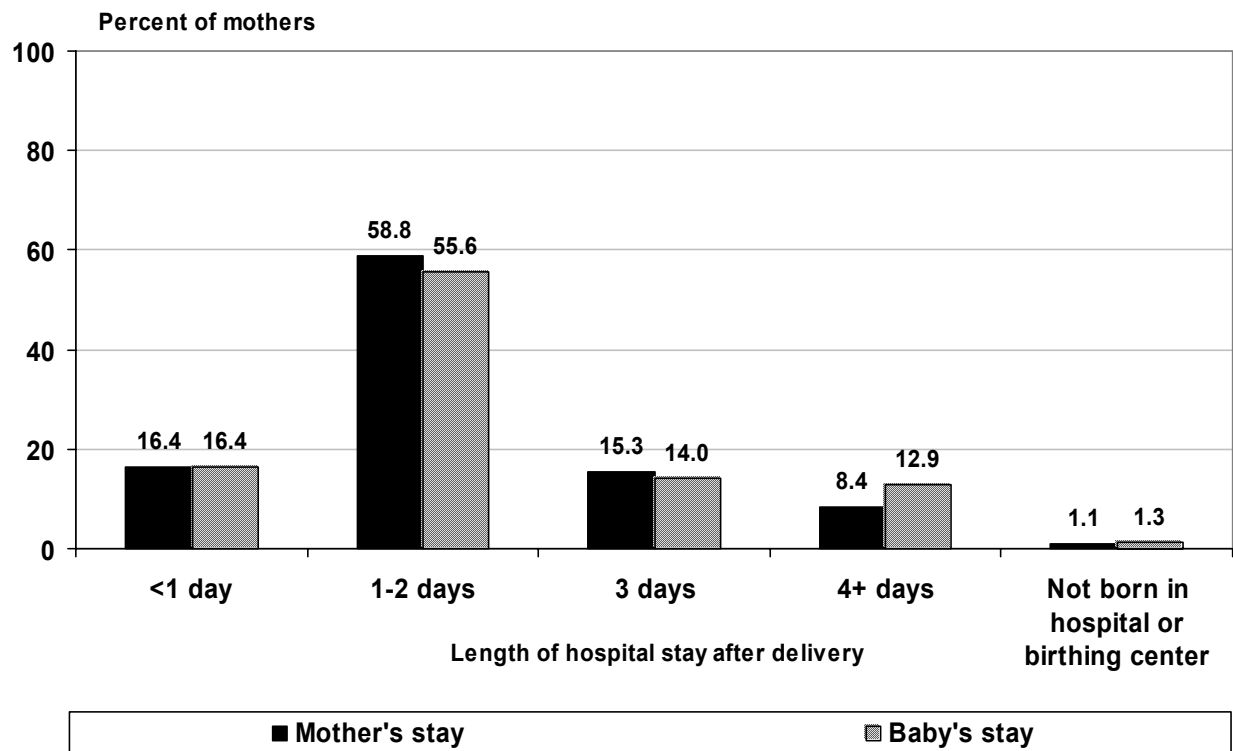


# **LABOR AND DELIVERY**

# Idaho PRATS

## Length of Hospital Stay After Delivery

### 2001

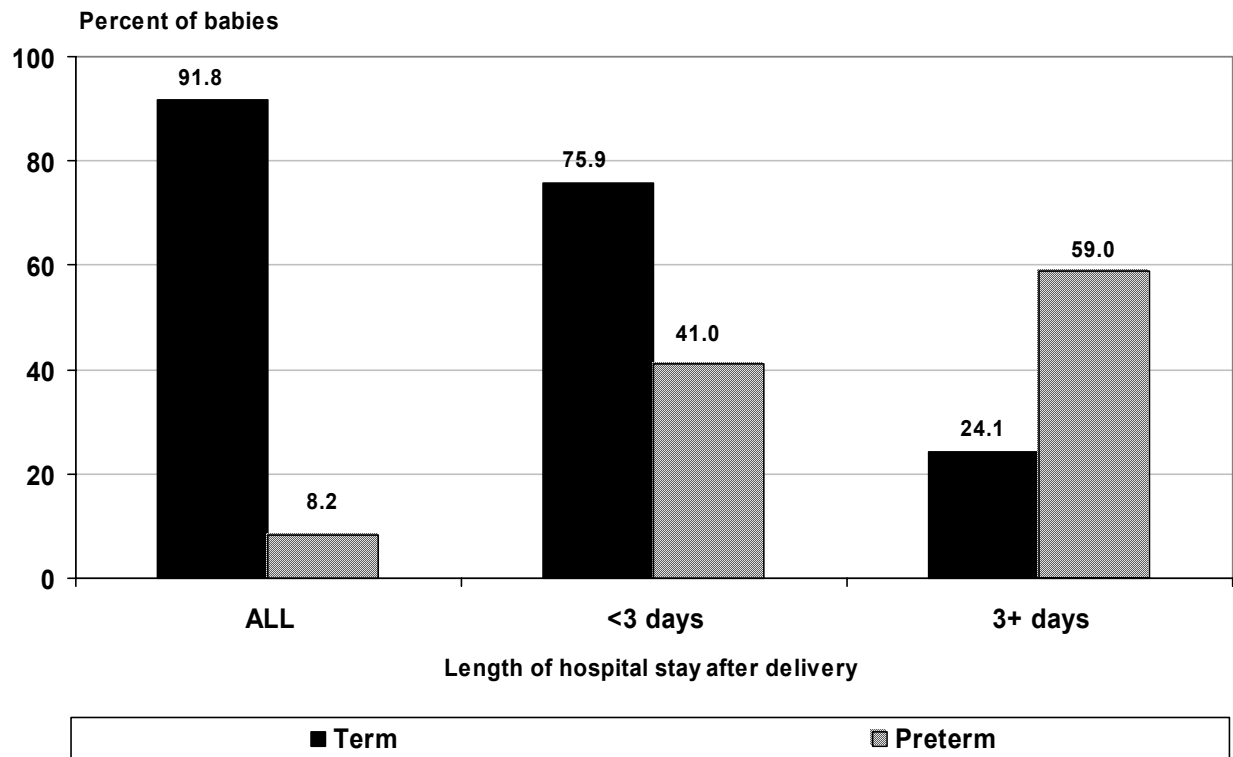


## Summary

Most Idaho resident adult mothers (58.8 percent) spent one to two days in the hospital or birthing center after childbirth. Similarly, most babies (55.6 percent) spent one to two days in the hospital or birthing center after birth. More babies spent four or more days in the hospital or birthing center (12.9 percent) than mothers (8.4 percent). Only 1.3 percent of babies were not born in a hospital or birthing center.

# Idaho PRATS

## Baby's Length of Hospital Stay After Delivery By Preterm Delivery (<37 Weeks Gestation) 2001



### Summary

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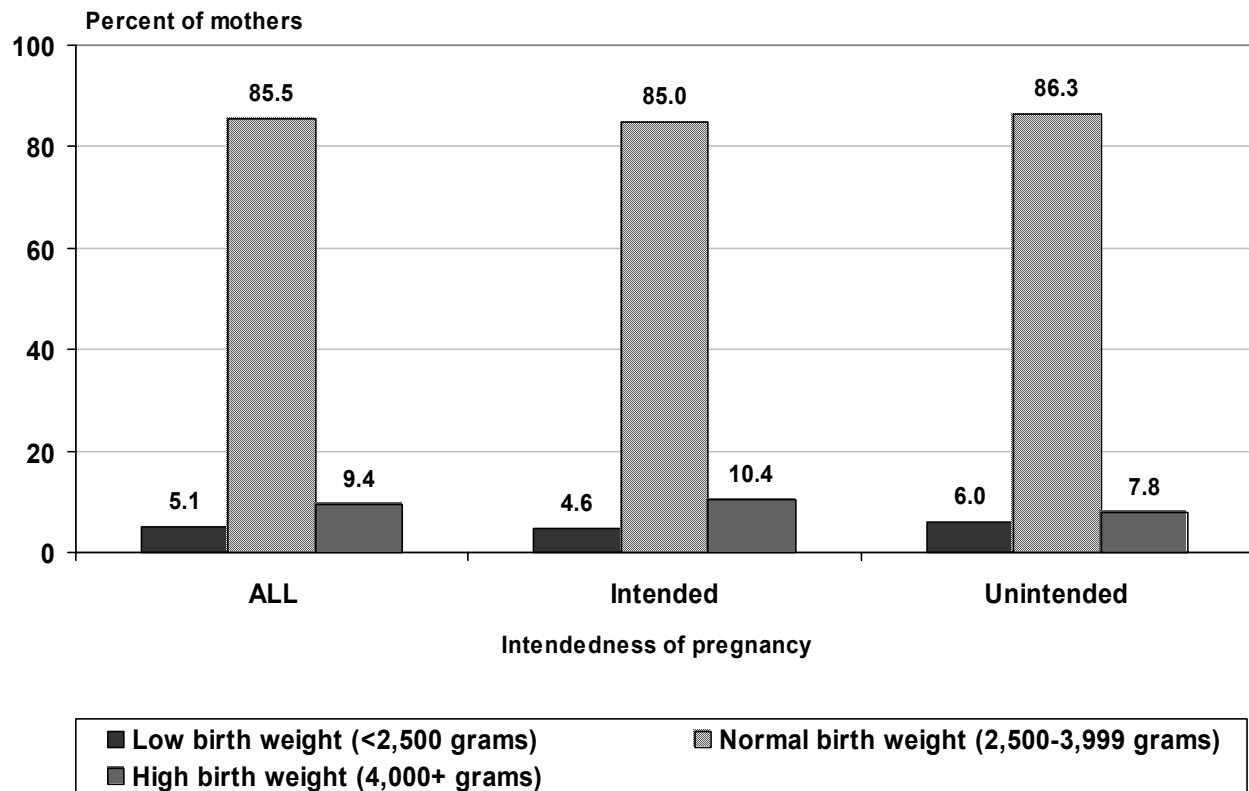
As expected, babies that were born preterm were more likely to stay in the hospital for a longer length of time after delivery than babies who were born at term. Babies born preterm were 2.4 times more likely to stay in the hospital for three days or more than babies who were born at term. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Birth Weight of Baby

### By Intendedness of Pregnancy

### 2001



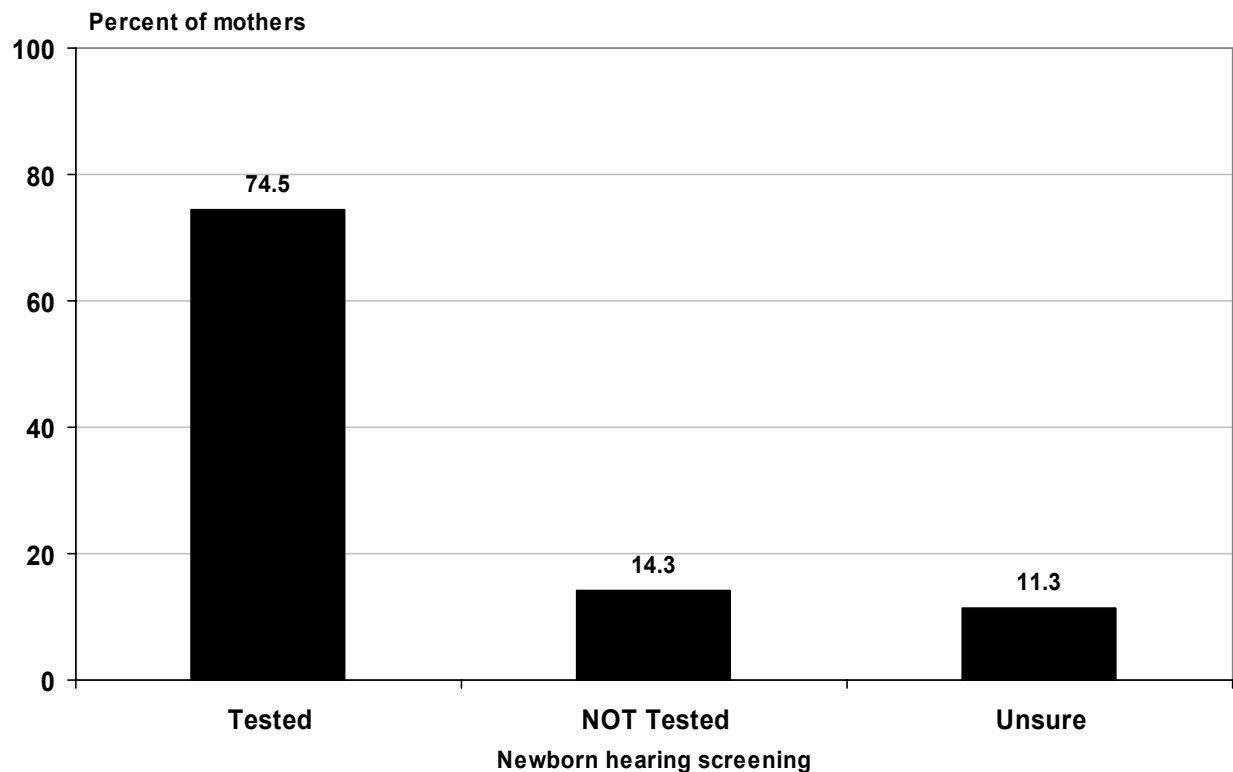
## Summary

Overall, 85.5 percent of babies born to Idaho resident adult mothers were normal birth weight. Idaho resident adult mothers who reported that their pregnancy was unintended were more likely to have a low birth weight baby (6.0 percent) than mothers who reported their pregnancy was intended (4.6 percent). By contrast, mother's who reported that their pregnancy was intended were more likely to have a high birth weight baby (10.4 percent) than mothers who reported that their pregnancy was unintended (7.8 percent). The differences were statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Newborn Hearing Screening

### 2001



## Summary

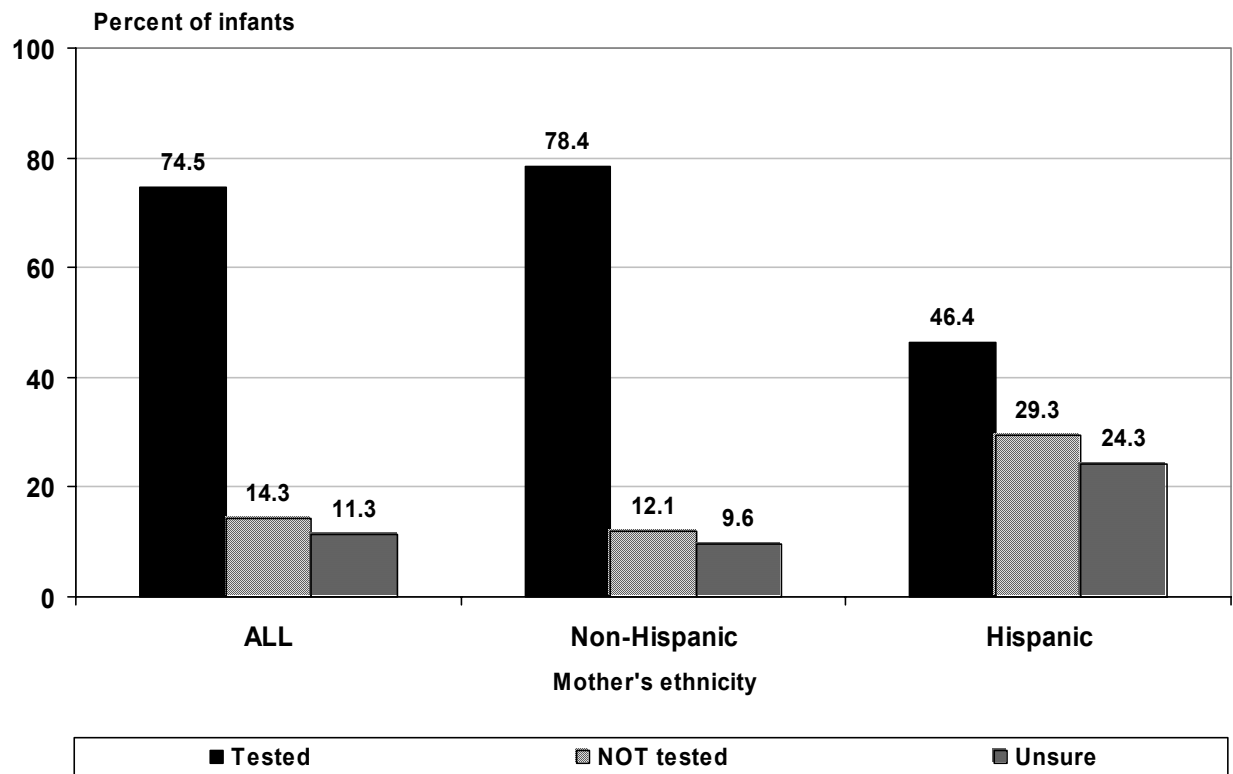
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Universal Newborn Hearing Screening (UNHS) is required by law in more than 30 states. In Idaho, UNHS is not required by law; however, approximately 98 percent of Idaho babies are born in hospitals with UNHS programs. Almost three-quarters (74.5 percent) of Idaho resident adult mothers reported that their baby had his or her hearing screened after birth. Among mothers whose baby had a hearing screening, almost all (91.9 percent) indicated that their baby's hearing was screened before leaving the hospital or birthing center.

# Idaho PRATS

## Newborn Hearing Screening By Mother's Ethnicity

### 2001



## Summary

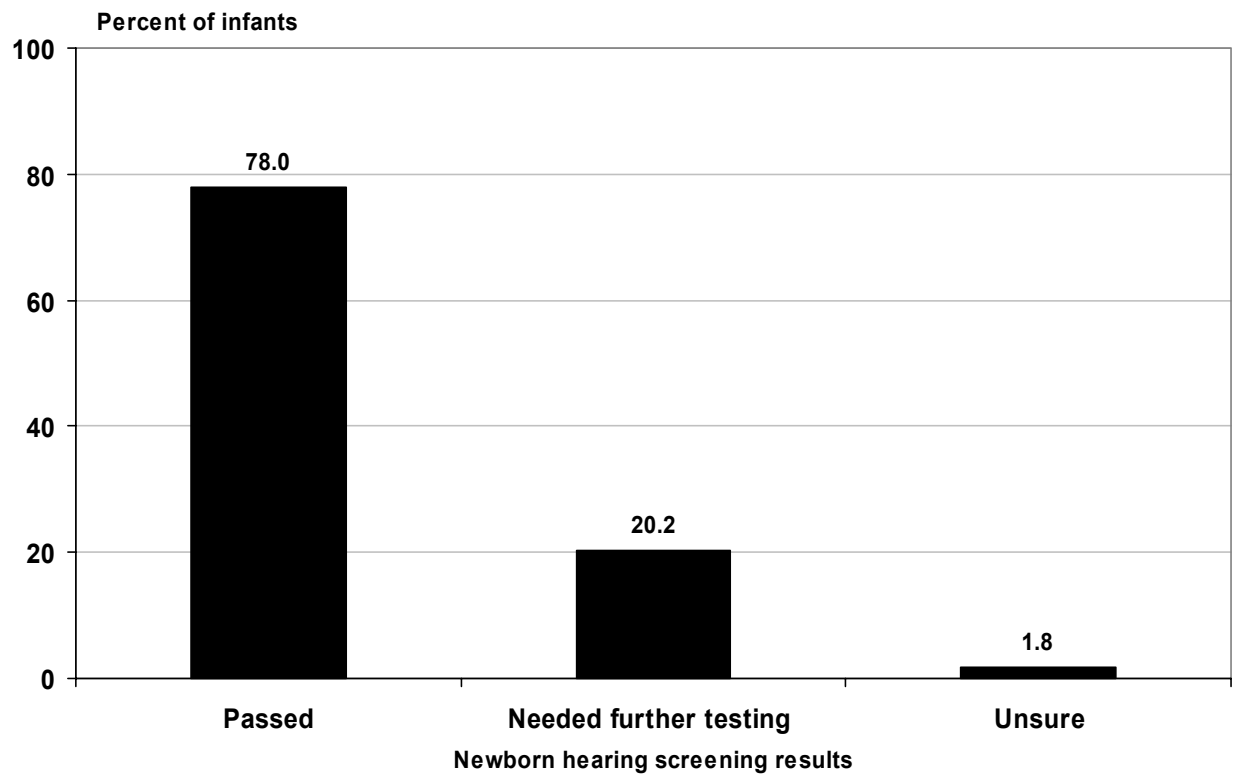
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Babies of Hispanic mothers were 1.7 times less likely to have their hearing screened than babies of non-Hispanic mothers. Hispanic mothers were also 2.5 times more likely to be unsure as to whether their baby's hearing had been screened or not. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Results of Newborn Hearing Screening

### 2001



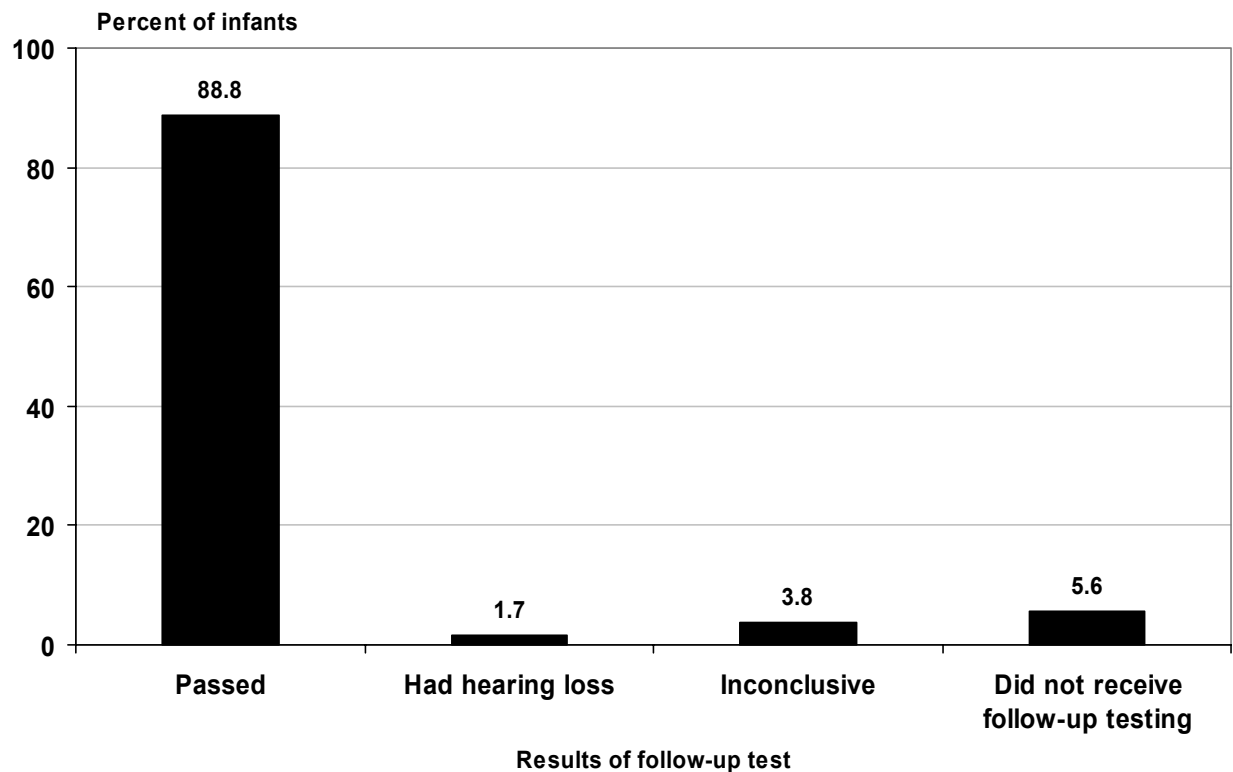
## Summary

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Among mothers who reported their baby's hearing was screened, over three-quarters (78.0 percent) of PRATS respondents reported that their baby passed the initial hearing screening. One of five (20.2 percent) of babies required follow-up testing.

# Idaho PRATS

## Results of Follow-Up Hearing Testing 2001



### Summary

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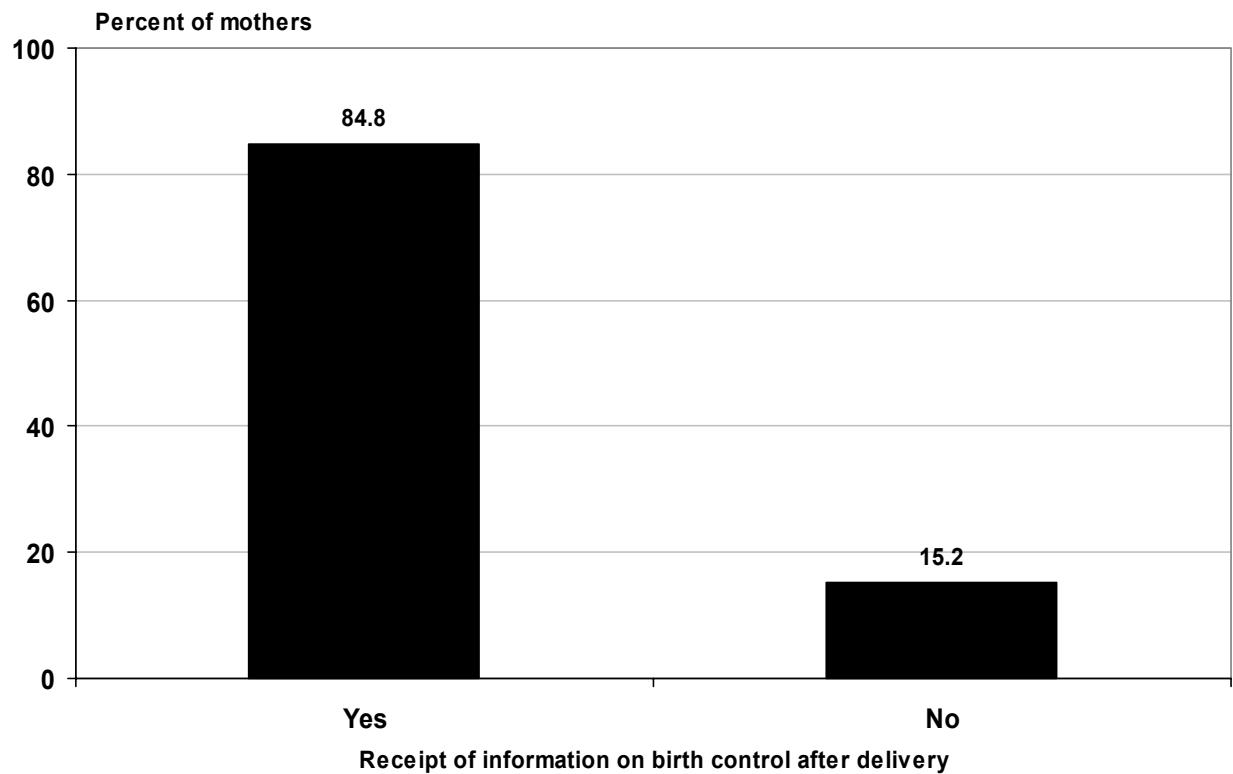
Of the mothers of babies who needed follow-up hearing tests, 88.8 percent reported that their baby passed the follow-up hearing test. Only 1.7 percent reported that their baby has hearing loss. One of twenty mothers (5.6 percent) never took their baby for follow-up testing.



# Idaho PRATS

## Birth Control Information After Delivery

### 2001



## Summary

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PRATS respondents were asked if they were given information about using birth control by a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker during the six weeks after their baby was born. Most Idaho resident adult mothers (84.8 percent) reported that they had been given information about birth control.

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